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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

An American tariff should not be changed

for a British one. There was no trust behind wool-only two

or three million farmers and flockmasters. Even if the Republicans could elect a "yellow dog" ticket in Marion county they

ought not and will not do it. Is it true, as asserted, that a private wire connected the room of the Senate finance committee and the Washington of-

If Senator Hill defeats both the Voorhees and the Wilson bills he may not be better than his party, but he can be credited with knowing more.

fice of the Sugar Trust?

If the Marion county Republicans nominate as good a ticket as the present aspirants make possible the Democrats will be compelled to draft new men for candi-

The Queen's speech on the reassembling of Parliament will be delivered to-day. It is, of course, prepared by the Premier, and will, to some extent, foreshadow the policy of the new Ministry.

As the next Indiana House will most likely be Republican the best men should be selected for candidates, as no State in the North needs so much legislation to make its government effective and economical.

The fight over the Wilson bill will be a battle royal, and it is by no means certain that it will pass the Senate. In that event the McKinley law will remain in force and it will devolve on the Republican Congress which will be elected next fall to make whatever amendments in that law experience may have shown to be desirable.

It is announced that Philip D. Armour, of Chicago, will give \$500,000 to San Francisco's public school department for the establishment of a manual training school for boys. The endowment is intended by the giver to serve as a memorial of his early success in California in the pioneer days when he made money which served as the nucleus of his fortune.

Colonel Conger left Washington with, it is said, an assurance from members of the Senate finance committee that the present duty on agricultural implements shall remain in force until Canada shall remove her duty on them or adopt reciprocity. He also predicts that the duties on plate-glass and window glass will be materially in creased above those reported by the subcommittee.

A number of prominent New Jersey Democrats have held a meeting and adopted resolutions denouncing those Senators who were resisting the organization of the Legislature, and the leaders in the last two Legislatures as a squad of vulgar gamblers whose purpose has been to make New Jersey "the central gambling hell of this country." These are the days of Democratic plain speaking. Better late than never.

One of the agents of the Sugar Trust in Washington is "Col." Joe Rickey, who, as the ablest lobbyist about the Missouri Legislature, years ago, made Vest Senator. For years he has been an active member of the third house in Washington and has been the chief lieutenant of the Sugar Trust in the lobby. The man whom "Col." Rickey made Senator years ago has been the champion of the sugar tax proposition.

The Philadelphia Record says that "continued apathy in all lines of trade has dissipated the hope of the citizens' permanent relief committee that with the return of spring the distress which the organization was formed to relieve would pass away." On the 1st of March, it adds, 41,600 people in Philadelphia were obtaining relief from the committee. In an article on the commercial situation in the same issue the Record says "the actual gain in business from week to week is disappointingly small." Unlike most of its Democratic contemporaries the Record does not hail the opening of a factory here and there through the country as a sign that the tide has turned and prosperity is at the door, but gives the facts as they are.

Washington dispatches indicate that Senator Peffer's resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges of senatorial speculation in Sugar Trust stock will be promptly suppressed by the Senate. This will probably be done with an assumption of injured dignity. Because Senator Peffer does not make any specific charges or possess any personal knowledge concerning the alleged transactions his resolution will be opposed as having no substantial backing, nothing but "newspaper talk," and Senators will resent the institution of a "drag-net" proceeding of this kind as hurtful to the dignity of the body. So the resolution will be smothered. This disposition of it will not raise

with the popular belief that some Senators did speculate in Sugar Trust stock. If the Senate was as sensitive about its honor as it professes to be it would be glad to have the ugly rumors of the past week investigated, to the end that, if false, they may be so shown, and if true, the guilty Senators may be exposed. But senatorial courtesy is not constructed that way.

### CONSOLATION FOR AGGRIEVED.

Not less than fifteen hundred Democrats

in this vicinity are anxious to secure the less than twenty places which the new postmaster controls and which the new pension agent has assigned to Marion county when the changes can be safely made. In the nature of things, there will be not less than 1,480 disappointed and more or less indignant Democrats, Probably not many of the 1,480 rejected patriots read the Journal, but if the friends of the aggrieved persons who do read it will clip and send them this article they may furnish a soothing lotion for the proud flesh in their wounds. The Democrats who get the places in postoffice and pension office take the places of Republicans who have been there four years. The Republicans retiring have had four years of close work at moderate compensation, as employes of Uncle Sam work at the present time. The retiring Republicans, for the most part, have gained nothing by public employment, but, on the whole, have probably lost. They go out into the world at a time when the avenues of employment and business are closed. The Republicans who could not get places four or five years ago probably have occupation, and to that extent are better off than those who secured public employment for four or five years. Now, the twenty Democrats who so joyfully enter office during the next few years will surely walk out four years hence. For four years they will enjoy limited salaries, but when they are out of the job they will be no better off than they are now. On the other hand, the 1,480 rejected Democrats can hustle about for employment. The most persistent and intelligent will find something to do, and will be well established in some business when the twenty who got public places go out into the cold world without occupation, having, for all practical purposes, lost four years of their time. As for that portion of the 1,480 who cannot find employment of any kind by which to earn bread, they are unfit for public employment, as their inability to attach themselves to any remunerative business proves. In the ups and downs of parties the men, particularly the young and active men, who devote themselves to public place-holding for their bread have chosen a very precarious voca-

### CONGRESSIONAL SUICIDES.

It is not probable that Representative Jason B. Brown would have experienced much opposition to renomination if he had not become the dispenser of postoffices in the Third district. Here and there an aspirant might have appeared, but as a dispenser of seeds and franked Democratic speeches, and, withal, the creator of Democratic aspirations for office, they would not have been able to displace him in the affections of the local leaders even if fiftydollar bills had not been offered to the clerks of primaries to make them zealous. But Mr. Brown assumed the prerogative of postoffice dispenser. He has ignored the Constitution, which makes him a legislator, and has claimed the right to exercise the powers of the President and Postmastergeneral. In every postoffice which has any revenue he has claimed the privilege of placing his man, and the claim has been recognized until there are probably a couple of hundred Jason Brown postmasters in the Third district. When statesman Brown had these men appointed he was confident they could make his renomination not only sure, but easy. He believed that these appointees held the strings which pulled the primaries. Mr. Brown knows better now. He has discovered that where he has secured one reliable henchman by making him postmaster, he has created from five to a hundred foes who have walked the Third district with razors in their bootlegs to take the scalp of that very much blankety-blanked "Jase Brown" because he did not make each of them or his friend postmaster. A couple of hundred postmaster henchmen can be useful, but they are no match for a thousand hungry Democrats who have seen the viands pass them. There are ten other Democratic Congressmen in Indiana who will be forced to meet just such foes at the polls, if not in conventions. In the voting booths these hundreds of disappointed and exasperated place-seek-

ers will insert the dagger. The wonder is that Representatives in Congress who have any sense will have anything to do with patronage. More able men have been lost to the Republican party, first and last, by attempting to dispense patronage than from any one cause. One would think that the House would vote unanimously for Mr. Bailey's bill to escape a responsibility which, sooner or later, injures the Representative who uses it. How much better for the members to indorse the papers of all the applicants as to their qualifications than become practically the appointing power.

#### THE CRITICISM OF DEMOCRATIC BUSINESS MEN.

The Journal has received the weekly circular of Messrs. Hambleton & Co., of Baltimore, bankers, which begins as follows: Men may and do differ in opinion on most subjects, but we take it that there is no room for a differnce of opinion in regard to the fact that Congress is entirely responsible for the present depression of trade and commerce and for the distrust which prevails. We are satisfied that popular opinion is almost unanimous in placing the rsponsibility of the paralysis of business and the nonemployment of labor upon the shoulders of Congress.

It cannot be said that Hambleton & Co. are Republicans, because the heads of the house are old-time and thorough-going Democrats, as positive as a Baltimore Democrat of Southern sympathies can be. The circular goes on:

If the protracted struggle over the tariff was for the upholding of some grand principle it might be endured with patience, but when we witness the efforts to legislate in the interest of localities and sections, regardless of the welfare of the whole peoe, and when we see the tariff bill hung up for weeks and months to the great harm of the country, such a spectacle is disgusting. As injurious as has been the everlasting tariff discussion and failure to settle the Senate in public estimation nor do away I the matter one way or another, it is source-

ly to be mentioned in comparison with the deadly effect of the attack upon the credit of the government and threatened debasement of the currency through the passage of the Bland silver seigniorage and silver coinage bill by the House and its probable passage by the Senate. It is simply sickening to witness the evident intention to rush the Bland bill through the Senate without even referring it to the finance committee. There can be no possible excuse for such haste, and, in view of the great danger to the credit of the Nation should such an act become a law, and of the dishonesty of the measure, it is simply criminal that the Senate should pass an act without

scarcely considering and discussing it. When a house composed of Democrats who would be delighted to applaud the policy of a Democratic Congress arraigns its Congress as do Hambleton & Co. in the above extract one may get an idea of the contempt in which that body is held by business men whose sympathies have not been intensely Democratic and Southern for generations. The last general clause of this circular is devoted to the Bland seigniorage bill. Since that eminent Democrat in New York city denounced the measure as the coinage of a vacuum there has not been so severe a criticism of that measure as the following from the circular of the Baltimore Democratic banking house:

The issuing of \$50,000,000 additional currency against the silver bullion in the treasury, every ounce of which is already pledged for the security of notes outstanding and which bullion is, in fact, worth probably \$50,000,000 less than it was when so used as a basis of value upon which the coin notes were issued, under the pretext of a seigniorage, is not only degrading the currency, but is simply dishonest, and yet the Senate, controlled by the Democratic party, rushes through the Bland bill without taking time to consider what it is doing and in the face of the protest of every leading financial journal and leading financial and business institution in the country. Do the Senators for one moment suppose that the people, the business men of the country, the financial institutions, the corporations, the depositors who have many millions in the savings banks, or any man who owns property or securities, or who possesses anything, can approve of their action, or that they will support a party which is so regardless of their welfare as to permit the passage of a bill through the Senate which strikes a blow at the credit and honor of the Nation, which threatens to debase our currency and place the United States on a level with such countries as have become bankrupt under the withering blast of a flat currency? How is it possible, under this attack upon the credit of the Nation, that confidence should be restored or bus-

It would seem that the Morgans of Alabama, the Butlers of South Carolina, the Ransoms of North Carolina, the Gordons of Georgia, the Daniels of Virginia, and even the Blackburns of Kentucky and the Harrises of Tennessee might be influenced by such statements of Southern Democratic bankers if they were ignorant of the teachings of history and experience.

Now that colleges have their extensions for the information of the people it is very important that those who represent them should be accurate in their statements if they desire influence. It will not do for speakers whose themes have been examined by college professors to declare that one-tenth of our population "is submerged in festering slums," because in this day of encyclopedias and encyclopediac almanacs too many readers know that 6,200,000 of the inhabitants of the United States do not live in slums or "the rookeries called tenement houses." These outside people, who every year are coming to know more facts, know that with a population of 18,-253,670 in 1890 in the cities of 10,000 and upwards, one-third of the whole do not dwell in the "festering slums" which "God's sunlight" cannot reach. It is bad enough as it is, but to make the number of the "submerged" one-tenth when it is probably less than one-twentieth cannot be excused, even

in the interests of a captivating rhetoric. Water and Water Drinking. A great deal has been written first and last about the uses and abuse of water. The article itself is so universally prevalent and enters so largely into all the economies of life that it offers a tempting field for comment by scientists and cranks. It seems reasonable to conclude that nature's universal beverage for man must, in its pure state, be a perfect product, and it behooves him not only not to misuse it, but to seek to ascertain its best uses. The subject is intelligently treated in an article in the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette for March by Dr. J. H. Egbert, president of the American School of Natural Science. The first point in the article that attracts attention controverts the idea of some cranky persons that only distilled water should be drunk. "Chemically pure water," says this writer, "is neither available nor desirable for drinking purposes. Certain mineral impurities exist in all terrestrial waters, but these in ordinary proportions are necessary for the best interests of health, and hence contamination of drinking water with minerals from the soil is benign rather than otherwise, except, as is not often the case, when certain salts are present in sufficiently large amount to induce dyspepsia and allied disorders." This also controverts the absurd idea that the small quantity of lime found in "hard" water hardens the tissues and shortens life. Undoubtedly organic matter of animal origin is very contaminating to water, even in the smallest quantities, but this is in no sense true of the mineral matter held in solution by most water. This suggests an inquiry as to the specific or curative qualities of so-called mineral waters. It is not denied that some water possesses such qualities, but there is reason to believe that they are greatly exaggerated. A well-known physician told the writer of this article that he had made a careful investigation of the water of the celebrated Hot Springs in Arkansas and was convinced that they contained no specific or medicinal quality whatever except their purity and heat. This physician was satisfied that most of the persons who are benefited at Hot Springs would get the same benefit at home from a systematic hotwater treatment, united with out-door exercise, fresh air and abstention from bad habits. On this point Dr. Egbert's view is

much the same. He says: By far the greater portion of those who visit these health resorts gain more from systematic out-door exercise-as in walking to and fro from the spring-and the liberal use of water per se, than from any special mineral addition which may exist in the water employed. It is to the fact that individuals are thus induced to indulge in healthful exercise in the open air, to bask in the sunshine, to bathe frequently, to banish dull care from the mind, and above all to drink frequently and freely of water from a natural fountain, that springs and other health resorts owe their chief curative powers. These are all important factors or the promotion of health and the cure of disease, and we heartily recommend them to all-let them be found at the springs, in the mountains, at the seashore, or, as is often possible, at home. We have positive knowledge of each and every ingredient in the waters of all famous springs, and even are informed as to the absolute quantitles in which they are present, and yet if we prescribed any or all of the salts found in the most noted springs in the world to be taken out of a spoon or medicine glass with the utmost regularity, the benefit secured would be small in comparison to that gained to the individual by a trip to some resort where water (even common every-day spring water) would be consumed daily in large amounts

As might be inferred from this Dr. Egbert is a strong believer in the free use of good fresh water, cold or hot. He thinks the ill effects of the use of water at meals have been greatly exaggerated, and that a moderate use of water while eating is not only not injurious but positively beneficial. But the water drunk at meals should not be ice cold, nor drunk rapidly. It should be only moderately cold, and sipped rather than guzzled. The latter would seem to be a re-

hygiene, for it is not pleasant to see one | ator Biggun called you his coworker in the drink at the table as if one were putting out a fire. As to the physiological action and beneficial effect of pure water, Dr. Eg-

The physiological action of liberal draughts of water upon the human body is not difficult to understand. It flushes the system. directly or indirectly bathes every tissue. dissolves and removes the products of tissue metamorphosis, stimulates the secreting glands of the body to healthy action, improves and augments capillary circulation, gives vigor and health to the skin, assists the kidneys in the removal of waste material and unloads the enunctories generally, thus aiding tissue nutrition and beautifully regulating both destructive and reconstructive metabolism by keeping the cells and organs in the best condition for functional activity, unclogged by surround-ing debris and able to perform their office work in the best possible manner. Since it not only removes useless, worn-out matter from the economy, but paves the way for the reconstruction of new healthy material, is obvious that water is highly essential to those processes by which vital energy and physical strength are daily renewed.

As to how much and how often a person should drink, Dr. Egbert has no cranky theory to offer. He says with certain few exceptions people should drink as often as they wish and as much as they want. In a healthy person the mere desire for water is a sign that the system needs it. The more heated, the more thirsty or the more tired a person is the slower he should drink, and as a general rule the habit of drinking slowly is preferable to that of gulping down quantities of water in large draughts. Dr. Egbert does not regard ice water as injurious in itself; on the contrary, a moderate amount of it, properly taken, is both refreshing and beneficial. But it may have very injurious effects if drunk immoderately, too rapidly or when overheated or fatigued. The rationale of drinking in the morning a glass or two of water, warm or cold, is thus explained:

During the hours of repose the mucus secreted by the membrane lining the alimentary canal accumulates in the stomach and intestines, coating their walls with a thick, tenacious layer. Food entering the digestive cavities under these circumstances will become more or less covered by this tenacious coating and thus be for a time protected from the normal action of the digestive ferments. Moreover, during sleep the stomach contracts so as to assume a somewhat tubular form, its lining membrane becomes puckered or thrown into folds, and, as already stated, coated with viscid mucus. The stomach, then, in its normal condition in the morning before breakfast, is not in a proper condition to receive and digest food. What should be done? A glass or two of water-warm or cold-will wash out the mucus, partially distend the stomach, wake up peristalsis and prepare the alimentary canal for the morning meal. Add to this a little very light exercise—as, for example, a turn around the yard if the weather be pleasant, or five minutes' walk on the plazzajust before eating, to stimulate the general circulation and to facilitate the flow of blood through the capillaries of the digestive organs, and we have a plan which will not only engender health, comfort and vigor, but will also cure many cases of dyspepsia. and morning headache.

No article on the merits of water would be complete without referring to the use of hot water as a remedy for dyspepsia, insomnia and nervousness. Its effects in such cases are often surprisingly beneficial. A cup of hot water regularly drunk just before each meal will often cure obstinate cases of dyspepsia, and taken before retiring it is an excellent, remedy for sleeplessness and nervousness.

The North Vernon Republican notices the death in that place of Mrs. Mary A. Prather, widow of the late Col. H. Prather, who was widely known throughout the State. The deceased was one of the pioneer women of Indiana, having been born in Clark's grant, now Clark county, in 1816. Her husband was lieutenant colonel of the Sixth Indiana Volunteers, and seven of their sons served in the Union army. The oldest son, Allen W., was colonel of the One-hundred-and-twentieth Indiana Volunteers; Uriah C. was captain of Company E. Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers; Alonzo S. was lieutenant Company B. Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; William B. was sergeant Company K, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteers; Leander H. was lieutenant Company K, One-hundred-and-fortieth Indiana Volunteers; Walter S. and John Q. were privates in Company B. One-hundredand-thirty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Vol-

The Supreme Court of Vermont handed down a decision last week which is of more than ordinary general interest. In 1882 a liquor seller of White Hall, N. Y., sent liquor into Vermont in jugs by express, contrary to the laws of Vermont. He was arrested, and pleaded guilty to 307 sales, on which he was fined \$6,150 and costs, and ordered to the workhouse for two months. He appealed to the Supreme Court of Vermont, which sustained the court below; he then appealed to the United States Court, which, after a long delay, returned the case for want of jurisdiction, and now the Supreme Court of Vermont confirms again the action of the court below. The court holds that the express company was the agent of the seller, not of the buyer, and there is nothing "cruel" in such a penalty when it has been augmented by so many violations of the law. The case has been eleven years

going from one court to another. The Louisville Courier-Journal says "it will be news to nearly everybody in the State that Kentucky asphalt has been laid upon the streets of at least one city for some years," and it adds that "Kentucky asphalt has passed the experimental stage." It will probably be news to most persons outside of the State that Kentucky produces asphalt. Properly speaking it is not asphalt, but asphalt rocks, or sandstone impregnated with bitumen. That it is a good paving material seems to be shown by the fact that there are several miles of streets paved with it in the city of Buffalo, and that contracts have been let for laying two hundred thousand dollars' worth more in that city during 1894.

The new cars on Pennsylvania street are very handsome and in keeping with the admirable equipment of other lines. If an arrangement can be effected now whereby these cars can be made to run with reasonable frequency and at regular intervals the people up North Pennsylvania street may be happy yet.

There is quietly practicing medicine in Hoboken a venerable Hebrew physician whose services as a patriot in 1848 are commemorated by imposing monuments in several Hungarian cities. The old gentleman has been over to look at these memorial tributes, and he keeps photographs of them at home.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Fate of Truth. "Oh, prithee, father, can you tell

Why Truth should hide within a well?" The old man scratched his chin and said "She's had such mighty poor success In fighting lies, I rather guess . She went to soak her head."

His Sole Regret.

"You are not afraid to die, are you?" asked the weeping watcher by the bedside. "No," whispered the chronic kicker, "but it does worry me to think that I shall soon be with the silent majority, when all of my life I have so enjoyed being in the noisy

## Sure Sign.

Watts-Tebson must be awfully afraid of his wife. He is always telling us how she will give him fits if he don't hurry home. Potts-That's the best sign in the world that he is not afraid of her at all. The man who is bossed by his wife never says a word about it.

Coworkers.

"My son," said the sage, laying his gnarled and hairy hand on the shoulder of the youth, "It is plain to see that you are in that condition of admiration for your own imagined greatness that the flippant designate under the term of being stuck | clous fruit.

quirement of good manners as well as good on one's self. And for why? Because Senpolitical field. There is no doubt that he told the truth, but so is the mule a coworker in the same field with the man who is driving him."

#### THE INDIANA PRESS.

Is it indeed true that the Senate of the United States has become a bucket shop? -New Albany Tribune. The Democratic party seems to be without head or tail-nothing but the old hull left.-Connersville News.

Somebody asks the Times "if the Senate bill is a protection measure." Yes; to the whisky and sugar trusts.-Muncie Times. Grassburner Bynum wants to be nominated for Governor. We know of no Democrat we would rather see defeated .- Cannelton Enquirer.

The Voorhees bill is more objectionable than the Wilson bill because it has been made a more sectional and personal matter.-Goshen Times.

The Whisky Trust is faring very well, thank you. The Democratic party looks after its most faithful ally with deep interest.-Frankfort News.

The Democratic idea seems to be to tax the people at home, and make rich foreign nabobs by giving them the free run of our markets.-Seymour Republican. A most singular silence attends the free-

trade debates at Washington. While they are in progress you can hear wages drop all over the country.-Decatur Journal. Putting the Democratic party in charge of the Nation has demonstrated to the country as nothing else could the dangers which lurk in Democratic theories .- Bed-

"Sugar" seems to have been used as effectively on the grave and reverend Senators as two-dollar bills were wont to be used on the common "floaters" in a close election.-Terre Haute Mail.

The mili-closing party has been whipped in every election since November, 1892. It still pretends, however, that it has a commission from the people to destroy American industries.-Huntington Herald.

The last argument of the tariff tinkers

to convince the farmers that they are their friends because the souphouses are using up the product of the farm, must be taken with allowance.-Kendallville Standard. If protection is such a good thing for some local product that Senators will not

vote for the Wilson bill unless the interests of his constituents are protected, why should it not be good for all?-Winamac Republican.

The Wilson bill is the summing up of a policy which has been fully tried and the effects of which will again be shown to destroy American industries and at the same time fail to supply the government with necessary revenue.-Logansport Jour-

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mark Twain has absolutely no regard for neatness in his apparel. His clothes look as if they had been pitchforked on to him Perhaps the oldest son-in-law in this coun-

try is Uncle Dave Brewer, of Lebanon, Ore. He is eighty-four, and his mother-inlaw is living with him at the age of ninety-When Malherbe was on his deathbed an

ignorant priest was picturing to him, in ungrammatical language, the joys of heaven. "Hold your tongue," said the dying grammarian; "your wretched grammar disgusts me with them." Mr. Levi P. Morton, who is in Paris, has almost entirely recovered from the ef-

fects of the operation which was performed

upon his left foot in December last. Mr. Morton expects to be able to walk out of doors in a few days. Fine carriages with rubber tires are said to be coming into use in the city of New York. These tires cost about \$100 for a set of four, and rarely last more than one season, but they are a great comfort to those who can afford them, making the

motion of the carriage easy and noiseless. Edmund Yates reports that the Queen offered to make Mrs. Gladstone a countess if the retiring Premier didn't care for an earldom for himself. Also, that in declining the offer Mr. Gladstone reminded her Majesty that he was only following the example of his first leader, Sir Robert

Dr. Trusler, two centuries ago, was the first vendor of printed sermons. He manufactured them from the works of celebrated divines, throwing in here and there a little poetry, a few quotations from ancient orators, philosophers and historians, and sold them to eclergymen, who read them as

George Meredith rejoices in a profusion of hair, which falls in artistic neglige round his classically chiseled face, he looks younger than his years, which are sixty-two. Oscar Wilde has described his style as "chaos illumined by brilliant flashes of lightning," and, save by the inner cult, no one really cares for his books.

The late Mrs. Mary Hemenway, of Boston, preserved the historic Old South Church from demolition, and that act alone will keep her memory green at the Hub. In many other ways she showed her great philanthropy-chiefly as the main support of the Hampton Institute for the education of negroes and Indians and in equipping Frank Cushing's archaeological expedition, while she did American history a good turn in making John Fiske her pro-

The Count of Paris pays interesting and appreciative tribute in the Century Magazine to Gen. Phil Kearney's skill as a horseman, his ability as a commander and his energy in action. Although apparently very nervous he was calmness itself in the presence of the enemy, his unerring eye, his prempt decision and his clear and concise orders at once revealing in him the true warrior. He "controlled his horse with rare elegance, holding in his only hand his reins and his naked sword."

"No useless coffin inclosed his breast, Nor in sheet nor in shroud they wound For he monkeyed with the dynamite And his comrades never found him.

#### -Detroit Tribune. SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Call him "Rosebry," and you will have it right.-Toledo Blade. Vote the Democratic ticket and the trusts

will do the rest.-Cleveland Leader. Teacher-What is a right angle? Boy-Two straight lines around a corner.-Hallo. The only way to get a hen out of the garden is to go slow but shoo'er .- Texas

That Chicago jury evidently suspected Dr. Cronin of having committed suicide,-Washington Post.

The Pollard-Breckinridge case should be

tried in executive session.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. When sugar and whisky get mixed up in a Democrat crowd you may always expect hot water.-Detroit Tribune.

Americans thoroughly detest a coward. and he is especially obnoxious when he gets into Congress.-Detroit Free Press. We would like to wager that the woman who is lecturing on "Is Man an Angel?" will decide he is not .- Atchison Globe.

One of the hardest things on earth is to be sympathetic without being slightly cynical at the same time.-Milwaukee Journal. Democratic reform reduces the wages of the workingman and increases the price of sugar, a necessity of life.-Philadelphia

He (from Boston; very musical)-Wagner's works are simply grand! She (from Chicago)-Oh, you ought to see Pullman's! -Car and Locomotive. Even the cuckoos find it hard to explain

where any of the clover is that had been promised with the change.-New York Commercial Advertiser. Many swear the Indiana is the finest battleship in the world. They're willing, in

fact, to take an ironclad oath to that effect.-Philadelphia Times. Prof. Wilson's tariff bill is destroying private business. Mr. Bland's seigniorage

bill is destroying public credit. What will the Democracy do next?-New York Mail and Express.

## Bananas and the Wilson Bill.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Banana importers do not like the idea of paying a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem upon bananas. A bunch of this fruit costs , and if the clause in the Wilson bill is adopted the cost of a bunch will be increased to \$1.20. This provision is in favor of the Florida and California orange growers, who feel the competition of this lus-

### BANQUET TO HARRISON

The Ex-President Entertained by Stanford University Trustees.

He Relates the Circumstances of His Meeting with the Late Senator-A Tribute on Founders' Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11 .- Ex-President Harrison was given a banquet at the Palace Hotel last night by the trustees of Leland Stanford, jr., University. Only a few guests were invited, the participants numbering in all twenty-four. When the company had discussed the collation, Judge Spencer introduced General Harrison, who thanked the company sincerely for the attention shown to him in the past, and spoke for several minutes upon his relations with the late Senator Stanford. He narrated the circumstances of his meeting with the dead Senator in Washington and the cementing of the friendship, which continued unbroken until Senator Stanford's death. President Jordan paid a high tribute to Senator Stanford, and explained in detail the latter's idea of higher education. Other addresses were made by Horace Davis, Rev. Dr. Haines, Judge Belcher and Dr. Karkness.

At the Founders' Day exercises held at Leland Stanford, jr., University, Palo Alto, Cal., last Friday, ex-President Harrison paid an eloquent tribute to the late Senator Stanford. Among other things he said: "I had learned to have very high regard for Governor Stanford, and to see in him some of the noblest attributes of human nature. His wealth was a vehicle of charity. We have families in this country who from generation to generation concentrate all their energies upon the accumulation of great fortune and its entailment upon their children. Such may be stars of the first magnitude when only four hundred are assembled, but the Lick telescope cannot find

them when the world is gathered. "During the last four years I spent at Washington the consideration of Governor Stanford touched me. He realized the burdens and the oppressions of the great office I held, and always hesitated to intrude further care upon my attentions. Mr. Stanford was an organizer and understood the philosophy of co-operation. He introduced the element of perpetuity into all of his undertakings. The transcontinental railway is one of his biographers, and the university the other."

#### Tribute to Harrison

Worcester Spy. When, last Tuesday, ex-President Harrison stood before an audience of four hundred professors and students of Stanford University, he was introduced as professor by President Jordan, who said it was a significant fact that the man who was once the responsible head of our great govern-ment did not feel it beneath him to become a teacher. The President might have added that this was the only country in the world in which one who had been the head of the Nation had ever accepted a professorship in an educational institution. The fact that General Harrison has done this, and that his act has been universally commended by his fellow-countrymen, must, however, have more significance to the people of other lands than to Amricans, for, in them, publie office gives dignity to its occupant, whoever he may be or whatever his character or attainments; while in this country a man upon whom a high office is conferred is not thereby removed from the mass of the people and made greater than

### The Bland Bill.

The Bland seigniorage bill, which has passed the House, and is now before the Senate, is as follows:

Section 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately cause, to be coined as fast as possible the silver bullion held in the treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion, and the issuing of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," to the amount of the gain or seigniorage of such bullion, to wit, the sum of \$55,156,681, and such coin and silver certificates issued thereon shall be used in the payment of public enpenditures, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, if the needs of the treasury demand it, issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage, provided, that said excess shall not exceed the amount of the selgniorage as herein authorized to

coined Sec. 2. That, after the coinage provided for in the first section of this act, the remainder of the silver bullion purchased in pursuance of said act of July 14, 1890, shall be coined into legal tender standard silver dollars as fast as possible, and the coin shall be held in the treasury for the redemption of the treasury notes issued in the purchase of said bullion. That as fast as the builion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes the notes shall not be reissued, but shall be canceled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held at any time in the treasury derived from the coinage herein provided for, and silver certificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law; provided, that this act shall not be construed to change existing law relating to the legaltender character or mode of redemption of the treasury notes issued under said act of July 14, 1890. That a sufficient sum of money is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

## The Universal Hymn.

(For School Board Hymnals-Adapted to Modern Educational Requirements.) Arise, my soul-if soul I've got-And, vaguely vocal, thank For all the blessings of my lot The Unknown Eternal Blank

I thank the-Streak of Azure Haze That on my birth has smiled, And made me, in post-Christian days, A happy School Board child. I was not born, as myriads were,

In ages dark and dim, And taught to pray a pious prayer Or sing a holy hymn. I was not born a little slave To formula and creed,

Or taught that Heaven must light the Or God-love banish greed. I was not born where priests might roam And teach the childish band To sing about Our Heavenly Home

Mere dogma muddles up the mind And leaves it in a mess; Religion surely was designed To make our freedom less.

Or of that Happy Land.

Secular matters make our joys, And facts are our sole food Do we turn out good girls and boys? Good heavens! What is "Good?"

Through all the periods of my life One goodness I'll pursue; With rare "good things" this world is rife, I'll try to get a few. -London Punch.

## Nobody Wanted Grover.

New York Press. "How much am I offered for Grover Cleveland?" said the auctioneer in an uptown salesroom last Wednesday. There was a large audience cheerfuly bidding for bric-a-brac and lamps, when a white marble bust bearing the familiar features of the President, somewhat refined by contact with the sculptor's chisel, was put on the pedestal. There was a slight titter, "I don't know what you people think of Gro-ver Cleveland in the flesh, but Grover in marble ought to be worth something. Now I'll tell you the truth about that bust. It was bought by a lady to present to her son and he wouldn't have it. He was a good Republican. She brought it to me and asked me to get what I could for it. It's a fine piece of work; fine Italian artist. Come, now; start it. How much? What will you give me to start it? Dead slience for half a minute. "Is it worth anything? You don't want it. All right. Take it away, And look

#### again." The offense was not repeated. Inconsistent.

Boston Journal. It is rather inconsistent for Mr. Cleveland's friend and neighbor, Congressman Lockwood, of Buffalo, to vote for the Wilson bill and at the same time to urge the passage of a law preventing Canadians from crossing the line to work in American shops and factories. If free trade in merchandise is a good thing, why is not free trade in labor a good thing, also?

here"-this to the man behind the curtain

'don't send me out anything like that

# Breckinridge's Joke.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. Colonel Breckinridge was very fond of alluding to "my honor as a gentleman," in his conversation with Mrs. Blackburn.

Earned the Name.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. Members of the upper house object to being called sugar-coated Senators.